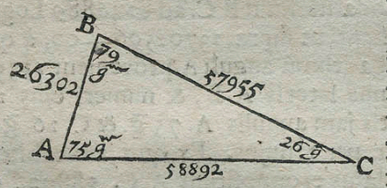
prop. 5 *In obliquangulis, Logarithmus aggregati crurum ſubductus à ſumma facta ex Logarithmo differentiæ crurum, & differentiali ſemi-aggregati ſuorum oppoſitorum angulorum, relinquit differentialem ſemi-differentiæ eorundem.*

Quia, ut aggregatum crurum ad differentiam crurum, ita tangens ſemi-aggregati ſuorum oppoſitorum angulorum, ſe habet ad tangentem ſemi-differentiæ eorundem. Vnde analoga ſunt, & (per prop. 1. cap. 2. lib. 1.) eorundem differentiæ ſeu exceſſus ſunt æquales. Neceſſariò igitur (per prop. 4. cap. 2. lib. 1.) concludimus ut ſupra.

Corol. *Unde ex duobus cruribus, & angulo compræhenſo, innoteſcunt (per hanc) anguli reliqui oppoſiti: atque inde (per præmiſſam) reliquum latus.*

Nam ſubducto Logarithm oaggregati crurum, à ſumma facta ex logarithmo differentiæ crurum, & differentiali ſemi-aggregati oppoſitotum angulorum additis, proveniet differentialis ſemi-differentiæ eorundem angulorum: quâ ſemi-differentia addita ad ſemi-aggregatum dictum, proveniet angulus major, & ſubſtracta minor.

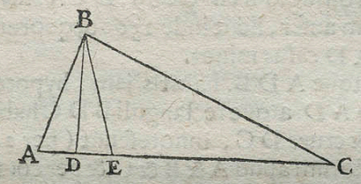
Vt repetiti ſuperioris obliqnanguli A B C. dentur crura, A B. 26302, & B C. 57955, & angulus compræhenſus B. 79 graduum. Quærantur autem reliqui anguli A. & C. Aggregatum crurum A B. & B C eſt 84257, ejuſque Logarithmus eſt 24738819——0. differentia autem eorundem A B, & B C eſt 31653, ejuſque Logarithm. eſt 34529210——0. Quumque B angulus detur 79 ḡ. erit (per 1. hujus) aggregatum angulorum A & C, graduum 101, ſemi-aggregatum verò 50 ḡ. 30, cujus differentialis eſt ——1931766, quo ad 34529210——0 addito, fient 32597444—0. hinc ablatis 24738819——0, provenient + 7858625 differentialis graduum 24. 30, qui ſunt ſemi-differentia angulorum A &



A & C quæſitorum. Hanc ergo ſemi-differentiam 24. 30 adde ad ſemi-aggregatum 50. 30, fient 75 gradus, pro angulo A quæſitorum majore, & ſubſtrahe eoſdem 24½ gradus ab eiſdem 50½ gradibus, & relinquentur 26 gradus pro angulo B quæſitorum minore.

Definitio *In obliquangulis vera baſis ſemper eſt vel aggregatum caſuum: & tunc differentia caſuum baſis alterna vocatur: vel vera baſis eſt differentia caſuum: & tum aggregatum caſuum vocamus alternam.*

Vt trianguli A B C. caſus minor eſt A D: caſus major eſt D C. Caſuum aggregatum A C eſt baſis vera. Et in hoc triangulo auſer caſum minorem A D, ſeu ei æqualem D E à caſu majore D C, relinquetur differentia caſuum E C, quam baſim alternam vocamus. Contrà verò in triangulo E B C caſus minor eſt D E (cui æquatur D A.) Caſus major eſt D C, & caſuum differentia E C eſt baſis vera. Caſuum autem aggregatum, ſcilicet A C, baſim alternam vocamus.



Prop. 6 *In obliquangulis ſumma Logarithmorum aggregati & differentiæ crurum, eſt æqualis ſummæ Logarithmorum baſium, veræ, & alternæ.*

Quia baſis vera ſe habet ad aggregatum crurum, ut differentia crurum ad baſim alternam: Ideo (per prop. 5. cap. 2. lib. 1.) neceſſariò concludimus, baſium Logarithmos æquari Logarithmis aggregati & differentiæ crurum, ut ſupra.

Corol *Unde ex obliquangulo datorum laterum, fiunt duo rectangula notarum hypotenuſarum cum altero cujuſque crure, quæ (per 2. hujus) reliquas etiam omnes obliquanguli partes notas reddunt.*

Nam addito Logarithmo aggregati crurum ad Logarithmum differentiæ crurum, & hinc ablato Logarithmo baſis veræ, proveniet Logarithmus baſis alternæ, per prop. 4. cap. 2. & probl. 3. cap. 5. lib. 1. Harum itaque baſium ſemi-aggregatum eſt caſus major: ſemi-differentia verò caſus minor. Vt ſuperioris trianguli A B C